CONSULTATION REPORT
FOR
FEDERAL SPORT POLICY REVIEW

July 2, 1991

SUMMARY OF

PROCEEDINGS

Manitoba
Sport Directorate

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FEDERAL SPORT POLICY REVIEW

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA REPORT

The following report represents the end product of a consultation process coordinated by the Province of Manitoba Sport Directorate in response to the Federal Sport Policy Review. The report contents have been collated from the input and discussion which took place during that process.

In developing the consultation process two primary goals were defined to guide the procedure. They are as follows:

1) To provide Manitobans with the opportunity to participate in the Federal Sport Policy Review.

2) To develop the 'Voice of Manitoba' based on input provided by Manitoba's sport community.

The submission of this report to the Federal-Provincial/Territorial Sport Committee signifies the successful completion of the stated goals. The report represents the viewpoint of Manitoba's sport community as it relates to the issues of the Federal Sport Policy Review.

FEDERAL SPORT POLICY REVIEW

OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION PROCESS

The consultation process for Manitoba was developed by a planning committee consisting of representatives from the following sport partners:

- Province of Manitoba – Sport Directorate
- Manitoba Sports Federation
- Coaches Association of Manitoba
- Sport Medicine Council of Manitoba
- Manitoba's universities

Following a meeting on May 23rd, 1991 the decision of this ad hoc committee was to solicit input using two of the recommended methods.

1. A questionnaire was developed by the Sport Directorate based on the discussion paper and Task Force questions (see appendix A). The questionnaire was distributed to reach the broadest cross section of Manitoba's sport community. Questionnaires were distributed to:

   - All provincial sport organizations (presidents and administrators).
   - All regional sport organizations (chairpeople and administrators).
   - Province of Manitoba – Fitness Directorate.
   - Province of Manitoba – Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.
   - General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres.
   - N.C.C.P. theory master course conductors.
   - The Manitoba Sports Federation.
   - Manitoba Physical Education Supervisors.
   - All Manitoba universities.
   - Manitoba Sport Policy Advisory Committee.
   - All Manitoba nationally carded athletes.
   - Selected coaches and sport participants identified by Sport Directorate staff.

In all, approximately 280 surveys were distributed and 95 responses were received, a return rate of 34%. Survey results are presented in appendix A. In addition to the questionnaire results being used in our written report they also provided useful background information during the discussion group sessions.

2. A discussion group (open forum) meeting was held in Winnipeg on Thursday, June 20, 1991. Members of the sport community were invited (same list as questionnaire distribution) to take part in small and large group discussions and provide their input. The agenda for the evening as well as the questionnaire were based on the task force discussion paper and followed the five main topic areas identified in it. See appendix 2 for agenda and consultation timelines.

   The meeting attracted approximately 50 participants covering the spectrum of amateur sport from athletes, coaches and officials to volunteers and professional administrators.

   The enclosed report is based on input from the questionnaires returned and open forum discussions.

CANADIAN SPORT/NATIONAL GOALS FOR SPORT

The Canadian sport system of the future is one that would first and foremost ensure ongoing consultation with the people in sport. The decision making body must be expanded to include those people working hands on in the sport community. The system and goals for Canadian sport cannot continue to be imposed in a "top down" direction from government. The expanded decision making group should be responsible for the evaluation and revision of the system and goals on an ongoing basis.

1. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO IMPROVE CANADIAN SPORT AS IT CURRENTLY EXISTS?

The decision making process needs to be expanded to include representation from participants. Athletes, coaches and officials must play an integral role in the decision making process of Canadian sport. The responsibility for the establishment of national goals and objectives and the plans to see them accomplished should rest with the National Sport Organizations (NSO's) in conjunction with their member provincial sport organizations. The government's role in the development of national goals and objectives should be one of consultative support and financial assistance to the NSO's. The methods for quantifying or measuring the extent to which objectives have been met must also be established by the individual sports. In this way the diverse nature of sports and their needs and capabilities can be addressed by the people that know their sport best. Without this involvement the various partners will not accept ownership and may not support or work towards the stated goals.

In broader terms, improved communication and co-ordination of programs between all sport partners must be addressed. Co-operative efforts amongst the NSO's, PSO's, government agencies (education, sport, recreation and fitness) and education systems can only enhance the provision and quality of sport programs across the country.

The public school systems and post secondary institutions must be actively involved in the planning and decision making process. They are more likely to support and implement sport development programs if they have a sense of ownership in those programs.

2. DOES CANADA WANT TO BE KNOWN AS A "SPORTING NATION"?

A clear definition of "sporting nation" is essential before we can determine whether or not Canada aspires to being one. It must be determined if the sporting nation reflects a country with a performance or participation bias. The definition must clarify the roles of mass participation and high performance sport and their relative importance in the Canadian sport system. Canada should strive for recognition as a sporting nation if the definition indicates a nation concerned with the provision of sport as lifetime activity.

3. WHAT CAN AND SHOULD SPORT CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIETY AS A WHOLE?

The value of sport to society has long been advocated by the sport community. National pride, preventative health benefits, productive use of time by youth, healthy lifestyles, development of positive character traits etc. have all been mentioned at varying times as some of the positive effects of sport involvement. While it may be easy to sell the sport community on the positive contributions of sport to society, the general public is calling to question whether this is in fact true. Recent events in the sporting world have resulted in increased pressure for sport to verify the contributions it professes to make. Sport as a whole must define the values and ethics that can be achieved through sport. Sport must then work to establish a newly framed perception of sport. The combination of defined values and new perception will enhance sports' ability to promote its value to society. Sport has the potential to be a clearing house of positive values to society as a whole, where people of all ages and abilities would be constantly reminded of appropriate behaviour through participation in or witnessing of sport activities.

4. SHOULD GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR SPORT BE FOCUSED ON CERTAIN SPORTS RATHER THAN ALL SPORTS?

Sport funding from government should attempt to establish priorities based on the following criteria:

i) participation in major Games

ii) sports with a tradition in Canada

iii) accessibility of the sport – facility and financial considerations to be made when looking at accessibility.

There was a feeling among many participants that government had a responsibility to fund all sports, however, it was generally accepted that something had to be done to halt the proliferation of sports. The funding levels were not seen to be increasing and in fact may be declining. An increasing number of requests for funding ultimately means less for those sports currently being funded, therefore strict funding criteria for sport need to be established.

5. SHOULD WE HAVE NATIONAL GOALS FOR SPORT IN CANADA?

The lack of clearly defined and measurable goals and objectives for Canadian sport is seen as a major flaw in our present system. Overall goals and objectives for Canadian sport should provide some direction for sporting activity in the country from international high performance sport to participation activities. Goals and objectives established and agreed upon by the entire sport community must be a priority issue within the Federal Sport Policy Review.

Goals within the various levels of sport can only be defined when the overall mandate for sport is clear. A clear mandate and understanding of the realities of the Canadian situation (i.e., economics, facilities, etc.) should allow Canadians to develop attainable goals for all levels of sport.

6. MINORITY OPINIONS
ISSUES NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO QUESTIONS

There was a concern raised from the questions for discussion preamble on Canadian Sport/National Goals for Sport. In paragraph two it states "Although sport has been heavily funded by all levels of government, there has also been a considerable ... and other fund raising schemes".

It was suggested by participants that sport has not been as heavily funded as indicated. The feeling was that sport is grossly underfunded by all levels of government when you consider the impact sport can and does have on Canadian society. A related issue raised was the need to identify where sport money is being spent. The point was made that if in fact sport is heavily funded, how much of the funding will directly impact on sport participants. The discussion suggested that a disproportionate amount of the money is being spent on administration rather than sport programs. Further research is required to verify how financial resources are expended in sport.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND INTER-RELATIONSHIPS

All levels of government must be involved in the delivery of sport in Canada. The role that government currently plays, however, must be altered as we move into the 1990's. Sport development has matured to the point where "government need not maintain their current level of involvement". The central responsibility for sport development in Canada should rest with the NSO. With this responsibility must come an appropriate amount of autonomy and authority.

The NSO's role must be to set policy, provide direction and establish priorities for action within their sport organization. The role of government within this system becomes one of providing guidance, support, motivation, services etc. to ensure sport organizations accomplish their goals. Government's role becomes one of a planning and programming management consultant as opposed to director of sport development.

1. DOES GOVERNMENT HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADVANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT IN CANADA? IF SO, HOW SHOULD THAT RESPONSIBILITY BE EXERCISED?

   Government should have a responsibility in advancing the development of sport in Canada by providing support to the various sport organizations. The manner in which the support is provided is critical. Certainly the financial resources supplied by government are essential but government should be consulting and facilitating in their approach. Qualified leadership should be available to assist sport to obtain its objectives.

2. a) WHAT SHOULD BE THE DIVISION OF LABOUR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT IN CANADA AS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS? AS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT?

   In the division of labour between government and non-government, the various partners in sport must be identified. It is important to realize that "sport and its community" be allowed to drive the development of sport ideally through long term plans (more than quadrennial planning process). Government guides and supports ... sport drives. Government would fund through the analysis of those plans and the ability of sport organizations to meet **their** goals.

2. b) DIVISION OF LABOUR — PROVINCIAL/FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The division of labour between the levels of government is not always clear depending on the region of the country, the sport and the level of the program. Simply, the different levels of government (federal/provincial/municipal) should resource the areas they impact. Therefore, essential to resourcing is communication co-ordination between levels of government.

3. SHOULD GOVERNMENTS PLAY A ROLE IN FACILITATING BETTER COLLABORATION AMONG THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SPORT SYSTEM? IF SO, WHAT CAN GOVERNMENTS DO?

Starting collaboration among the various parts of the sport system. This could be accomplished through:

- the education of volunteers and professionals
- communication between stakeholders at all levels
- ideally a national plan for sport should be facilitated by government with all components being contributors

Governments should act as a consultative first responder in supporting that plan and partners within the sport system.

4. SHOULD THERE BE MECHANISMS FOR PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT INPUT INTO FEDERAL POLICY AND FUNDING DECISIONS? IF YES, WHAT SHOULD THESE MECHANISMS BE?

It is perceived that the federal government has a limited understanding and appreciation of how sport works at the provincial level. Communication is the key amongst all stakeholders in the sport system. Provincial/Territorial input on federal policy would then depend on whether it is a federal or a national policy and on whether it is funding or funding policy. Clearly, the objectives of sport in Canada could be more effectively met through co-ordinated co-operation and planning.

VALUES AND ETHICS IN SPORT

Sport is viewed as a microcosm of greater society. Changes in society such as harsh economic times, employment and family stresses and the loss of values and ethics inevitably impact on sport in some way. The sport community has little control over societal stresses and economic times. However, it is felt that sport could take a leadership role in defining the values and ethics of greater society.

Sport partners need to define the values to be acted upon and then effect change in the attitudes and expectations of people in and outside of the sport environment. Government's role in this process would be to educate sport constituents and the general public about Fair Play and to make the Fair Play Commission a functional unit.

1. WHAT ARE THE VALUES AND ETHICS THAT YOU CURRENTLY SEE AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE PRACTISED IN CANADIAN SPORT?

   In broad terms the principles of Fair Play are those which should continue to be promoted and practised in Canadian sport. The Fair Play Commission has been successful in increasing the awareness of Fair Play across the country. The time has come to move beyond the awareness stage and for sport to clearly define the values to be acted upon in sporting activity. Quantifiable objectives must also be developed so that we may measure our progress toward a moral and ethical sport environment.

2. SHOULD SPORT DRAW ITS VALUES AND ETHICS FROM THOSE PREVALENT IN CANADIAN SOCIETY?

   The sporting community is in an ideal position to play a leadership role in the defining of and adherence to societal values and ethics. Involvement in sport touches a wide cross section and large percentage of the general population. People from all walks of life are at some point in time participants in sport, be they coaches, officials, organizers or participants. Through sport we have an opportunity to effect changes in attitudes and expectations of greater society.

A clearly defined value system within sport, which is actively promoted to the general public through the media, could have a tremendous impact on greater society.

3. ARE THE VALUES AND ETHICS DIFFERENT IN DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SPORT?

Ethical behaviour based on the principles of Fair Play and sportsmanship must prevail at levels of sport. The values to be practised in sport, however may be presented differently at various levels of the sport system. As the athlete/participant matures physically and mentally they will be better able to understand and integrate these values into their activity. Goals and priorities within the different levels of sport will vary necessitating a somewhat flexible system of values.

4. HOW SHOULD CANADIAN SPORT VALUES BE INSTILLED AMONG YOUTH?

The work of the Fair Play Commission must be continued and supported to make it increasingly functional. The promotional campaign has heightened the awareness of Fair Play and what it stands for. The next phase would appear to be the education of all those involved in sport regarding the principles of Fair Play. The goal of the education process would be to effect change in the attitudes and expectations of all participants in sport and the general public. The governments' role in this process would be to educate through coaching certification programs and the school systems, and to ensure resources are made available to the Fair Play Commission to allow it to become more functional.

Sport organizations, coaches, parents etc. are responsible for ensuring Fair Play principles, values and ethics are understood and adhered to throughout the continuum of sport. A collective effort of all sport partners must be made if we are to realize changes in attitudes and expectations.

Further gound could be gained if sport made values and ethics a priority. A goal for Canadian sport should be the instilling of appropriate values and ethics in participants and the public through their sport involvement. The promotion of what sport can provide to society would then follow.

5. MINORITY OPINIONS
ISSUES NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO QUESTIONS.

i) A strong stand must be taken on the role of professional sport in society. Professional athletes play a key role in advancing sport values and ethics in society. Professional sport cannot operate on a different

set of broad values and ethics as they are often seen as role models for young athletes. The message to youth is confusing if we are stressing values and ethics at the amateur level that vary greatly from those demonstrated in professional sport.

ii) There is an increasing need to educate the public about values and ethics in sport and sport's contribution to society. Sport has received much negative publicity in recent years and the sport community has done little to promote the positive contributions it makes to society. Increased support for sport from the general public will be provided only when they have been sensitized to the value of sport in today's society. The media can play an important role in the development of an ethical sport environment and the promotion of sport as a positive force.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SPORT

The sporting community in Canada must make a conscious effort to meet the broader social needs of Canadians through sport. The social needs sport has professed to meet have largely been by-products of the work done in pursuit of performance objectives. Sport must develop programs to meet the broader range of social needs and substantiate the extent to which these social objectives are being accomplished.

1. SHOULD SPORT ORGANIZATIONS BE CONCERNED WITH THE PROVISION OF SERVICES EXCLUSIVELY TO ITS MEMBER OR SERVICES TO ALL CANADIANS?

   Sport organizations have a responsibility to make sport accessible to all Canadians regardless of race, gender, economic status etc. Sport programming must be expanded to cover the continuum of participation so individuals will ultimately choose their level of activity or degree of involvement. A shift in focus from the results record of an organization to making sport accessible to all should help meet the broader social objectives. This shift in focus does not indicate a complete disregard for performance but rather a better balance between performance and a broad based, social agenda.

2. SHOULD THEIR BROADER AGENDA SIMPLY BE A CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENT?

   Sport agencies receiving government funds should be required to show that their sport provides access to all Canadians. A condition of government funding should be the extent to which an organization has incorporated a broader social agenda into their sport development plans. The time has come to expand the criteria for funding beyond the attainment of competitive results.

3. SHOULD SUPPORT FOR SPORT BE CONSIDERED A SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT OR THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

   Government must continue to play a role in the support of sport in Canada. The concern this issue raises is the method and amount of control exercised by government in sport. Increased representation in decision making by sport participants is critical to the process. Funding decisions cannot be left

to the federal government alone. Athletes, coaches and officials must be more directly involved in decision making activities.

The corporate community cannot be overlooked when discussing and planning support for sport. The government must continue to support amateur sport, however, the balance between performance and broad social objectives will not be met without the support of the private sector. Private sector involvement reaches beyond financial support. As with the athletes, coaches and officials, the corporate community has much to offer sport in the organizing of its activities and the planning for its development.

The move to a broader scope for sport including high performance and mass participation sport and the identification of social objectives may appeal to a larger section of the corporate community. Sport could offer greater opportunities for corporate involvement and thus increase their support to sport as a whole.

4. WHAT ROLES SHOULD SPORT ORGANIZATIONS PLAY IN MEETING SPORT RELATED SOCIAL GOALS?

Sport organizations must ultimately be responsible for the identification of social goals and the methods by which they will be attained. The sport agencies should prioritize the goals to be achieved and then put the processes in place to accomplish those tasks. Government can play a consultative, supportive role to assist sports in accomplishing their goals. However, the sport organizations must develop and carry out the plan.

The diverse nature of sports and sport organizations necessitates that the organizations decide and plan. A government initiated, blanket approach to meeting the social agenda cannot possibly meet the needs of all members of the sport community.

5. MINORITY OPINIONS, ISSUES NOT SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO QUESTIONS

i) FITNESS CANADA & SPORT CANADA

Fitness Canada and Sport Canada seem to relate to one another in name only. Although they fall under the umbrella of Fitness and Amateur Sport the sense is that they need to work in a more co-ordinated manner. The fitness sector appears to be the poor sister of sport because it is not as attractive to the politicians and media. A number of elements within the social agenda could be accomplished through an improved partnership between fitness and sport. The pooling of human,

financial and creative resources could play a major role in accomplishing the goals within social responsibilities.

ii) MEDAL COUNTING

The concern over the use of medal counts to determine funding was discussed at length. While not totally unrelated to previously discussed issues, it was not apparent exactly where it fit in. The emphasis on international performance and the number of medals won directs sports away from addressing social needs. If we are truly going to attempt to achieve the elements of social responsibility we will need to de-emphasize the importance of medals and competitive placing. A focus on broad based sport development will only help to support high performance programming.

The emphasis on medal counts also limits the ability of many sports to grow and develop. Sports that are not part of a major Games program will never get the same exposure as those that participate in major competitions. Olympic sports for example may continue to grow and prosper as a result of their performance record while non-Olympic sports may not receive the support they need to develop.

iii) DEFINITION OF AND GOALS FOR SPORT?

It is imperative that a definition of sport be developed and adhered to. The feeling within the sport community is that the definition (for funding purposes) has been imposed on us by Sport Canada. Representatives of the sport community should be involved in developing the definition of sport and what it is we want to accomplish through sport. When the definition and goals for sport have been agreed to, the decisions regarding resource allocation should be easier to make.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE ATHLETES

The cost of participation in high performance sport has risen drastically. In order for Canadian high performance athletes to improve, their funding and support must continue and in most cases be increased. Canadian athletes are competing against questionable "amateurs" from around the world. Many of our athletes must work as well as train in order to survive while their competitors concentrate their time and energy exclusively on training and competition. Financial support, regardless of the source, is essential if a goal of Canadian sport is to be competitive in high performance sport.

1. SHOULD GOVERNMENT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING DIRECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE ATHLETES?

   All levels of government should provide direct financial support for high performance athletes. The total financial support structure must be addressed. A key player in any athlete assistance program will be government, however, the complete picture must include support from the private sector. A partnership involving government, sponsors and sport organizations is essential if we are to remain competitive.

   Within the system of athlete assistance the needs of national and provincial level athletes must be addressed. The base of future international calibre athletes must be assisted and supported. A national system of athlete assistance must incorporate plans for the support of national and provincial level athletes. A system lacking this level of support fails to bridge the gap from provincial level competition to national team performance. The system must ensure the continuation of high performance development from provincial to international levels.

2. SHOULD FUNDING PROGRAMS FOR ATHLETES BE REGARDED AS SUPPORT PROGRAMS OR REWARD SYSTEMS, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH?

   Athlete assistance programs should be viewed as a combination of support program and reward systems. Criteria for determining the financial assistance to be provided to athletes should be based on a combination of

factors including the athlete's potential, improvement in standards, commitment and need. Criteria for funding assistance should not be based solely on results. Canadian athletes are continually competing on uneven playing fields in international sport. Their failure to meet international standards under these conditions should not result in a lack of financial assistance.

The government should not be left exclusively in control of determining criteria and controlling the funds for athlete assistance programs. The NSO's and PSO's must "own" the program. The sport organizations will be entrusted to disperse the public funds to its athletes based on the above noted criteria and plan. Government agencies will assist and support the sport organizations in the allocation of public funds and assist in pursuing private sector involvement.

3. WHAT SHOULD BE THE CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF ATHLETES TO RECEIVE ATHLETE ASSISTANCE?

The criteria for selection of athletes receiving assistance at the national level should focus on Olympic sports. A further focus within this group would place an emphasis on those Olympic sports which are indigenous to Canada. Sports with a tradition or history within Canada should be given priority over those lacking tradition. Further criteria for funding assistance would involve those sports in which a true world championship is held. Again the focus within this group would be sports with a tradition or history within Canada. It is important to note that in both the Olympic and World Championship sports, high performance programs of excellence must be evident in order for their athletes to receive assistance.

At the provincial level the criteria for funding should make assistance more universally available to sports with high performance programs. The sport's sophistication and evidence of high performance excellence (program plan, coach development) should be determining factors when allocating funds.

SUMMARY REMARKS

The sport community in Manitoba welcomes the opportunity to participate in a review of Federal Sport Policy. Response to the questionnaire and consultation process clearly indicates Manitobans are concerned with the issues that affect sport in Canada and have strong opinions on how best these issues may be addressed. It was felt that this review is long overdue and participants at all levels of sport should continue to be consulted on issues that impact the future of Canadian sport.

Manitoba's delegation to the National Workshop looks forward to making a further contribution to the consultation process. The entire sport community in Manitoba awaits the recommendations of the Task Force and ultimately the decisions made at the Ministerial level.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL SPORT POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MANITOBA

The survey used a seven (7) point scale where seven (7) corresponded with "Strongly Agree", four (4) corresponded with "Neutral" and one (1) corresponded with "Strongly Disagree".

Total number of questionnaires sent was 276.

The number of respondents totalled ninety-five (95).

The statistical means and frequencies do not consider non-responses.

Frequencies are presented as a percent of those who responded to each question.

Means are presented as a value on the 7-point scale.

The number of responses for each question is also indicated.

Breakdown of respondents and their sport affiliation:

. Presidents, Provincial Sport Organizations	20
. Executive Directors, Provincial Sport Organizations	18
. Technical or Program Directors, Provincial Sport Organizations	6
. Physical Education Supervisors	5
. Universities and Colleges	3
. Rural Administrators	3
. City or Provincial Employee - Sport or Recreation	2
. Manitoba Sport Policy Advisory Committee	1
. Sport People - Coach/Official	14
. Manitoba Nationally Carded Athletes	6
. Provincial Sport Organization (no name)	12
. Anonymous	5

SECTION I - Canadian Sport/National Goals for Sport

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
1. Canada should establish a set of national goals for sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	0	1.1	0	2.1	9.6	31.9	55.3	6.37
2. Canada should focus its resources on high performance athletics exclusively.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	47.9	14.9	13.8	5.3	5.3	10.6	2.1	2.46
3. Canada should focus its resources on mass participation and grass roots exclusively.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	37.2	22.3	19.1	5.3	8.5	3.2	4.3	2.52
4. Canada should focus its resources equally on mass participation and high performance sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	4.3	7.5	14.0	5.4	18.3	22.6	28.0	5.05
5. Sport has a positive contribution to society as a whole.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	0	0	1.1	2.1	4.3	12.8	79.8	6.68
6. Government funding for sport should focus on Olympic sports rather than on all sports.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	31.9	19.1	7.4	6.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	3.28
7. The delivery of sport should be through a variety of institutional bases, i.e., clubs, schools, provincial and national sport organizations and private ventures.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 95	0	1.1	4.2	3.2	8.4	31.6	51.6	6.20
8. The Canadian sport system as it currently exists is operating effectively and efficiently in Canada.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	9.7	28.0	22.6	21.5	16.1	2.2	0	3.12

SECTION II - Responsibilities and Inter-relationships

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
1. Government has a responsibility for advancing the development of sport in Canada.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	1.1	0	3.2	5.3	11.7	38.3	40.4	6.03
2. All levels of government have a responsibility to fund sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	1.1	0	0	4.3	8.5	35.1	51.1	6.28
3. Government has no place being involved in sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	62.4	22.6	7.5	4.3	2.2	0	1.1	1.66
4. Governments should play a facilitator watch dog role and leave funding decisions up to the individual sport organizations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	10.8	11.8	9.7	17.2	19.4	19.4	11.8	4.28
5. Provincial/territorial governments should have input into federal policy and funding decisions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	1.1	2.1	3.2	8.5	22.3	40.4	22.3	5.60

SECTION III - Values and Ethics

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
1. Sport should draw its values and ethics from those of the greater society.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 89	10.1	12.4	9.0	18.0	10.1	28.1	12.4	4.39
2. The values and ethics of sport should lead those of the greater society.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 91	2.2	4.4	3.3	19.8	13.2	30.8	26.4	5.35

SECTION III - **Values and Ethics** Cont'd

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
3. It is okay to compromise values to attain a higher level of sport, i.e., win at all costs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	78.7	14.9	2.1	1.1	0	2.1	1.1	1.39
4. Values and ethics in sport should be different at different levels of sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	58.1	12.9	7.5	6.5	10.8	4.3	0	2.12
5. Government should play a role in educating Canada's youth on fair play principles in sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 94	3.2	1.1	2.1	7.4	14.9	28.7	42.6	5.86
6. It is okay for some sports to have a different set of values due to the nature of that sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	54.8	15.1	8.6	6.5	7.5	3.2	4.3	2.24

SECTION IV - **Social Responsibility in Sport**

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
1. Sport as it currently exists is accessible to all Canadians, i.e., female, minority groups.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	12.9	16.1	12.9	4.3	22.6	22.6	8.6	4.10
2. Sport organizations should be held accountable for the safety aspects of their sport.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	15.1	38.7	43.0	6.18
3. Sport is slowly becoming only accessible to those who can afford it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 92	1.1	6.5	4.3	9.8	35.9	23.9	18.5	5.18

SECTION IV - Social Responsibility in Sport Cont'd

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
4. Sport is responsible to provide properly trained and certified technical leadership.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.5	39.8	49.5	6.32
5. Canada's sport system as it currently exists makes allowances for regional disparities within Canada.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 86	8.1	29.1	18.6	32.6	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.21
6. Non-government agencies involved in sport should be responsible to government in terms of social responsibilities.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 91	4.4	6.6	6.6	26.4	11.0	28.6	16.5	4.85

SECTION V - Financial Support for High Performance Athletes

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
1. Government should be responsible for providing direct financial support for high performance athletes at the international level.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 92	2.2	0	2.2	5.4	14.1	32.6	43.5	6.01
2. Funding should be provided to the top Canadians in their sport regardless of their ranking internationally.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	2.2	4.3	10.8	4.3	15.1	33.3	30.1	5.46
3. Funding of high performance athletes should be based strictly on financial need.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 93	11.8	10.8	11.8	10.8	18.3	25.8	10.8	4.33

SECTION V - Financial Support for High Performance Athletes Cont'd

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree	Means
4. Provincial team athletes should receive financial assistance to supplement their training costs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Responses: 91	1.1	3.3	4.4	6.6	22.0	33.0	29.7	5.63

5. If the government had $100. to give to athletes, how much should the following athletes receive:

High performance (international)	$ 45.
High performance (national)	$ 32.
Provincial team athlete	$ 23.
Total	$100.

NATIONAL SPORT POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMENTS

SECTION I - Canadian Sport/National Goals for Sport

- Canada should focus on high performance but remember the grassroots are our future stars.
- Need to improve grassroots.
- Majority of resources should focus on high performance athletes who represent Canada at international competitions.
- Percentage of programs and funding should be for grass roots for players who have potential for growth and improvement in their sport.
- Club system is in conflict with high schools because school athletes are forced/influenced to become one sport people too soon.
- Coaches induced to work teams almost year round.
- Universities tend to have clubs which may lead to re-cruitment.
- Drugs - should not support that as a nation. Sport can be healthy - we should do well with solid rules and guidelines.
- Delivery of sport in Canada is hampered by the lack or resources to employ professional coaches throughout the system.
- Should focus in areas of general health improvement. Will attract sponsorship and private funding.
- People make things happen, plans don't.
- High performance provides visibility to the sport success enhances visibility.
- Focus on funding is based too much on "Olympic" status.
- There is always room for improvement.
- Federal government's main responsibility should be of elite international athletes.
- Funding should encompass both mass participation and elite sport.
- There is a lack of understanding the nature of sport as part of our culture.
- Too much emphasis placed on medals in high performance sport.
- Judge athletes on a comparative basis provided by the dedication and effort that athlete shows.
- Canada should focus a large portion of its resources toward high performance athletics but not exclusively.
- The amount of funding given to some sports is outrageous. Tighter criteria would eliminate splinter sports and unpopular sports within the province.

SECTION II - Responsibilities and Inter-relationships

- Provincial Organizations have much closer ties to the athletes . . . allow more control to province; Federal Government will oversee entire program.
- Question #4 very important.
- Policies should not have an impact on participation in sport ie; boycotting the Olympics.
- Question #4 left to volunteers who may or may not have solid value system. Government be watch dog but more than that; due to turnover in sport organizations - lose continuity. Big get bigger not necessarily better.
- Government has a responsibility, by it nature, to administer the public policy and affairs of the province.
- Sport, hand in hand with education, health, science and culture are important aspects of the affairs of healthy, modern and progressive society.
- Question #4 funding should be based on clearly stated criteria, ie; travel, athlete assistance etc. Sports should submit a program plan and budget.
- Question #4 at federal level only not at provincial level.
- Once funds are allocated government should leave the P.S.O. and N.S.O. to utilize their funds accordingly, however, accountability of P.S.O. and N.S.O. must be demanded and enforced.
- Input regarding funding decisions is difficult to appreciate.
- Corporate sponsorship must be included.
- Government should not dictate sport policy, work in conjunction with sport organizations.
- Sports not equal in regards to funding.
- N.C.C.P. courses for coaches compulsory.
- Fair Play - P.S.O. involved. Fair Play does not always work well at high levels, winning is everything to some.
- Values and ethics should reflect a component of current social values. Unrealistic expectations or policies will only serve to alienate sport from society.
- Canadians should be encouraged to participate in any sport they would like to participate in.
- Federal government can provide leadership in providing opportunities within Canada and ensure adequate facilities can be obtained.
- Government is the best agency to control the direction sport is heading. Government must take it's direction away from the sport people.

SECTION III - Values and Ethics

- Grassroots or elite athletes; the attitudes should remain the same. High performance athletes are the role models for future "stars".

- Promote fair play. Must be accomplished within Games.

- Sport should not be "saddled" with role of value/moral education. Sport can provide the "structure" that young people require and an opportunity to learn values of society; not of "sport" or people involved in sport. We are not a "religion" why can we not play and compete for the pure joy alone?

- It is okay for some sports to have a different set of values as long as they fall in line with fair play and sportsmanship.

- The role government has played in "Participaction" is the role I see Canada playing in the education of Canada's youth on Fair Play.

- Questions #1 and #2 Sometimes values and ethics break down in times of low economic growth - need a solid model to keep our nation on a good footing (not Ben Johnson who resorted to greed). Take time off on a national scene - leave sport to grassroots for health, mental and physical sake.

- Most sports have rules and behaviour codes are clearly stated as do major event like the Olympics. The problem is having officials, coaches and athletes to adhere to them.

- Obviously the importance of winning increases as the level of sport increases. Sport must have a positive role in society.

- Question #1 What is greater society? Black? White? etc.

- Sport driven by high levels of values and ethics at all levels.

- Highly looked upon role models should set a better example than society.

- Sport mirrors society and unfortunately the stresses in society, stress sport delivery.

- Must find a way to enhance the individual development of participants.

SECTION IV - Social Responsibility in Sport

- Isolated areas need help in travel funds in order to enhance competition.
- Additional exposure required for all amateur sport especially on local scene. This is the only way a sport can continue to grow. Increase in media.
- Some sports have become so expensive that we lose kids who can not afford to play.
- Lack of events for females in major competitions.
- Disability groups are often an afterthought.
- Sport should be treated as education.
- Female participation - female coaching development a priority.
- Question #1 - At the end of junior high, school sports tend to be accessible to the gifted athletes rather than to the general youth.
- Question #2 - Human rights have started to interfere with sport administering safety aspects eg; wheelchair on ball diamonds, turbans restricting the use of helmets.
- Question #2 - Certifying or licensing should be held accountable.
- All involved should be responsible: organizations, athletes, parents, government.

SECTION V - Financial Support for High Performance Athletes

- There is nothing wrong with being the best in Canada. We can concentrate on a few sports internationally but we should try to develop Canada's best.
- International athletes represent Canada abroad.
- National athletes deserve recognition as well; yet because of less expenses compared to International athletes the amount must be lower.
- Need for corporate sponsors.
- Provincial government responsible for Provincial Team.
- Question #5 - Should have a balance to keep a feeder system going, otherwise lean years result; inconsistencies. Need to develop a tradition.
- Question #5 - Depends on athletes development level.
- Government should not bear the full burden of responsibility.
- Athletes should not get paid, support should come from the appropriate channels.
- Top athletes should have higher values and ethics since they are role models.
- Funding should be divided among funding groups.
- Need classification as Provincial team differs between sports.
- Let's not forget about funding the coaching staff.
- Not value and ethics, but intensity and equipment.
- Funding should be channelled through sport governing bodies in order to have some control.
- Financial support should be based on:
  - financial need
  - maximum return in terms of development
  - potential effect on decreasing funding in terms of performance
- Government must support elite athletes financially to take away the worry of not having enough money to compete.
- Financial support doesn't matter where it is coming from but it is essential for both the mental and physical well being of an athlete.

APPENDIX B

F E D E R A L S P O R T P O L I C Y

AGENDA

5:00 p.m.	DINNER	
5:30 p.m.	WELCOME, OPENING REMARKS	T.B.
5:30 p.m.	INTRODUCTION, AGENDA REVIEW	R.A.
5:45 p.m.	FEDERAL TASK FORCE UPDATE	Marjorie
6:00 p.m.	ISSUES OVERVIEW BY PANEL	

Don Fletcher
. Responsibilities and International Relations

Alex Gardiner
. Canadian Sport/National Goals for Sport

Marjorie Blackhurst
. Values & Ethics in Sport

David Johns
. Social Responsibility in Sport

Bruce Firnie
. Financial Support for High Performance Athletes

7:00 p.m. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

i) Participants move to assigned groups.
ii) Group members introduce self to others.
iii) Group designates recorder/presenter.
iv) S.D. staff person gives brief summary of questionnaire results specific to the group's issue.
v) Quiet time for participants to write down thoughts or comments based on what they have heard/read to date.
vi) Open issue up for group discussion. (S.D. staff person and panel member to facilitate)

8:00 p.m. GENERAL FORUM & QUESTIONS

i) Group presenters provide three - four minute overview of their groups discussion.
ii) Large group discusses, adds to discussion issue by issue ie; any other issues, points not already addressed. (15 minutes/group)

9:15 p.m. SUMMARY

9:30 p.m. RECEPTION (C.A.M.)

APPENDIX C

FEDERAL SPORT POLICY CONSULTATION

TIMELINES

MAY 23	MANITOBA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
MAY 30	DISCUSSION PAPER AND QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT MANITOBA.
JUNE 14	QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED TO SPORT DIRECTORATE.
JUNE 20	OPEN FORUM AT M.S.F.
JUNE 25	DRAFT PROVINCIAL REPORT DISTRIBUTED FOR FEEDBACK.
JULY 2	PROVINCIAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL SPORT COMMITTEE.
JULY 5	SELECTION OF PROVINCIAL DELEGATES TO NATIONAL WORKSHOP.
JULY 9 AND 10	F-P/T SPORT COMMITTEE COLLATES PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL REPORTS, DEVELOPS WORKSHOP AGENDA AND FORMAT.
JULY 15	MATERIALS CIRCULATED TO WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS.
JULY 29 - JULY 31	NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SPORT POLICY - OTTAWA.
JULY 31, AUGUST 1	F-P/T SPORT COMMITTEE PREPARES WORKSHOP REPORT.
AUG. 2-9	F-P/T SPORT COMMITTEE FINALIZES REPORT.
AUG. 9	F-P/T SPORT COMMITTEE PROVIDES REPORT TO PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES.
AUG. 23	P/T DEPUTY MINISTERS' CONFERENCE CALL TO FINALIZE REPORT FOR P/T MINISTERS.
FALL/91	DISCUSSION AT F-P/T MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.